

REMARKS

Claims 11, 13, 14, 16-19, and 22-28 are pending. The Examiner's reconsideration of the rejection in view of the amendments and remarks is respectfully requested.

Claims 11, 13, 14, 16, 18 and 22-26 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being unpatentable over Sudia et al. (USPAN 2001/0050990). The Examiner stated essentially that Sudia teaches all of the limitations of Claims 11, 13, 14, 16, 18 and 22-26.

Claims 11, 22 and 23 are the independent claims.

Claims 11 and 22 claim, *inter alia*, “reading a certificate including a first public key into a protected memory; validating said certificate with a second public key permanently stored on said processor; reading a signed authorized code into said protected memory, wherein said protected memory is cryptographically protected; preparing to execute said signed authorized code from the protected memory by verifying a digital signature used to sign said signed authorized code in accordance with said first public key.” Claim 23 claims, *inter alia*, “a processor in signal communication with said protected memory for preparing to execute said signed authorized code from the protected memory by verifying that a digital signature contained in of said signed authorized code is original in accordance with a first public key stored in said protected memory, said first public key validated by a second public key permanently stored on said processor.”

Sudia teaches a cryptographic system with a key escrow feature (see Abstract). Sudia does not teach “preparing to execute said signed authorized code from the protected memory by verifying a digital signature used to sign said signed authorized code in accordance with said first

public key” as claimed in Claims 11 and 22 nor “a processor... verifying that a digital signature contained in of said signed authorized code is original in accordance with a first public key stored in said protected memory, said first public key validated by a second public key permanently stored on said processor” as claimed in Claim 23. Sudia teaches that new or additional firmware code is signed using a manufacturer’s signature. Sudia teaches that the device verifies the manufacturer’s signature using the public signature key of the manufacturer (see paragraph [0248], second to last sentence). Respectfully, the manufacturer’s signature of Sudia is not analogous to the claimed first public key. That is, Sudia does not teach that the manufacturer’s signature is used to verify a digital signature of code; the function of verification is performed in every instance using with the public signature key of the manufacturer. Thus, Sudia does not teach the validation of a first public key using the public signature key of the manufacturer, the first key which is then used for verifying digital signatures, essentially as claimed. Therefore, Sudia fails to teach all the limitations of Claims 11, 22 and 23.

Claims 13, 14, 16-19 depend from Claim 11. The dependent claims are believed to be allowable for at least the reasons given for Claim 11. Claims 15, 20 and 21 have been cancelled. The Examiner’s reconsideration of the rejection is respectfully requested.

Claims 17, 19, 27 and 28 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sudia in view of Morgan et al. (USPN 6,185,685). The Examiner stated essentially that the combined teachings of Sudia and Morgan teach or suggest all of the limitations of Claims 17, 19, 27 and 28.

For the forgoing reasons, the application, including Claims 11, 13, 14, 16-19, and 22-28,

is believed to be in condition for allowance. Early and favorable reconsideration of the case is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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